

# AGRICULTURE

WHOLE NO. 3278

SMITHSONIAN



## Dairy.

## Butter Still in Light Supply.

Arrivals of fresh-made butter, while showing a tendency to increase, are still far from excessive, a few dealers having more than enough to take care of their regular trade. Hence there are few offerings pressed for sale, and no tendency to pronounced weakening of the prices such as might be expected as the spring season advances. Quotations of last week show a fractional decline, but there is no pronounced weakness at date of writing and the market may be called steady at about one-half cent below last week's prices. It would seem that a further decline cannot be delayed very long since the roads are rapidly getting into shape for travel even in the more northern dairy sections, and supplies are likely to move forward and rapidly increase the output.

There is, of course, the usual tendency to increased milk flow with the large numbers of fresh cows at this time. At present all arrivals sell promptly. Choice grades are quickly taken care of and firsts, both dairy and creamery, are in steady demand. The various imitation butters seem to have had their day for the present, and are in lighter demand now that it is possible to get the genuine article at a more moderate price. Butter in boxes and in print form still seem to be on hand in excess of the limited demand of that style of packing, and brings no more than tub butter, although the cost and labor of preparation is somewhat more. With the approach of warmer weather this class of butter should be in improved demand.

At New York the price level is somewhat below that of last week. Quicker trading made receivers feel that stock might accumulate, and, with warmer weather, there was not much hesitation in dropping prices about two cents per pound on fresh table grades. As soon as the concessions were made and it was evident that there was no necessity of going lower at the moment, jobbers began to operate more freely and receipts cleaned up quite closely from day to day, with a steady firm feeling. So far this week business has been reasonably good and the market looks reasonably safe for the week. If receipts should increase more than is now looked for it is possible that buyers might demand some further concessions, but advises generally indicate rather moderate shipments in transit and the demand promises to absorb the supply. The official quotation for extra creamery is 28 cents; settlement is made with the regular trade on that basis, but buyers in search of high-scoring lots have to pay 28 cents. Other grades range down about as quoted. Only a few buyers are now using storage creamery, but stocks are much reduced and some sales of fancy quality are reported at 27 cents. Stock has followed creamery and is about two cents lower than a week ago; at present prices, however, there is some call for the best lots. Imitation creamery is slow and factory and packing stock has very limited demand. Renovated is moving out fairly well and few of the fancy marks of known reputation selling a little above our quotations.

The cheese situation in Boston shows no pronounced change, prices remaining steady and demand, although moderate, fully equal to the stock on hand. New receipts are light, causing holders to maintain their high position with confidence.

Current supplies of cheese at New York continue light; comparatively little more old cheese can be expected to come forward, and with the season for new lots, the market for remaining lots of old cheese is certainly in strong position and prices, while notably unchanged, are evidently tending to harden. The demand from regular dealers continues fairly active, and while confined pretty closely to such lots as are needed for current use, nearly all classes of dealers are short of supplies and the movement in the aggregate looks up to a fair volume. Stocks here are steadily reducing and there is little doubt but what all remaining lots of old cheese will be wanted before the close of the season. Some few factories have started up in different sections, but advises generally continue to report scarcity of new milk and bad roads, and many factories will not attempt to commence operations before April 15 and some not until May 1. The factories that are running are producing very few cheeses, and it will be six to eight weeks more before any quantity can be expected here. Quality of the early made fodder stock will be unattractive and have little influence on the market for fine old. Scattering lots of new skins are beginning to appear, but not sufficient to have much if any influence. Old skins are very closely cleaned up and prices nominal.

## The Outlook for Butter.

Even now, although grass has hardly begun to get green, excepting the southern territory, there but little milk is made, the question is being asked, says the Elgin Dairy Report, "What about the amount of butter for the coming season, will we have more or less than the average for the last two or three years?"

Judging from the report given out by the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture, there are not as many dairy cows in the country at the close of 1904 as there were at the close of 1903. In the four years there has been a reduction, according to the statistics furnished by the Department. That would seem to indicate a decreased production.

However, with the newer methods, and with so much larger amount of milk handled in the newer ways, through the separators, the production of butter ought to be quite equal if not larger than when we had more cows. Whether the standard of values will be such as to induce farmers to do more milking, care better for their dairies, and add to them in numbers, is somewhat of a question. The general opinion in the trade seems to be that we shall have a high range of values during the heaviest producing season, from the first of May to the first of November. This may be the means of increasing the output considerably.

Another thing that may help to increase it, will be the fact that the centralized plants are improving the quality of their goods right along, by the better and newer methods of handling the hand separator cream, and therefore there will be more of the product that will go into the better grades. Manufacturers of renovated or process goods are improving their methods, so that much more of the goods get into the better grades than formerly.

With these conditions prevailing, we look for a regular normal increase in the output and a regular normal increase in the demand.

We cannot hope to do any export trade with Great Britain. The sources of supply, from which she draws, will furnish goods



SCENES ON A HIGH GRADE MILK FARM.

The buildings, employees in uniform, and some of the cows of Cherry Hill Farm, Beverly, Mass.

at a lower basis than will the buttermakers of this country, and the fact is very well established that we will have no large surplus of the best grades. Our own people consume all that class of goods made in this country at fair prices.

## A Quality Milk Farm.

One of the results of the recent campaign on the part of the health authorities of the large cities has been to cause a sentiment among producers in favor of a high grade of milk. A few enterprising producers have been taking advantage of this new and increasing demand to provide the grade of milk desired, of course at a correspondingly higher price, bidding the increase of cost of production and marketing. In every prosperous community there is a certain number of customers who for one reason or another demand the very best that can be produced and are willing to pay any reasonable price.

A prominent farm which caters to this class of trade in the vicinity of Boston is Cherry Hill Farm, located at Beverly, a few miles north of Boston, owned by Dr. Myron L. Chamberlain and managed by Superintendent Henry Fielden. A specialty is made here of producing milk for feeding infants. Physicians say that much of the disease of young children is caused by feeding milk from doubtful sources and not handled in the best manner. Dr. Chamberlain's own experience as a physician suggested that the quality of milk might be vastly improved if a beginning were made at the farm and the product followed with the greatest care in all stages of production and distribution.

The herd includes about three hundred cattle; about one hundred are calves and young stock kept to replenish the herd when the least desirable members are sold off from time to time. The stock is Jersey and Guernsey with a few Ayrshires, Devon and Durhams. The cattle are of pure-bred and grade stock and specimens have been successfully shown at numerous agricultural fairs.

The barns are large and capacious and of modern structure, as shown by the illustrations. Special attention is paid to ventilation and light. Everything is kept clean, the process being assisted by cement or granolithic floors. The stalls are provided with watering devices. The milkmen wear spotless white uniforms and are obliged to perform their work with the utmost care to secure cleanliness.

Several special varieties of milk are produced. Thus, for invalids and those who desire to put on flesh rapidly, an exceptionally rich Guernsey and Jersey milk is sold, warranted to contain six per cent. of butter fat. Another grade is made with a mixture of Guernsey and Jersey milk for family use, that of the Ayrshires, Durhams and Devons is used for babies and children, the idea being to obtain milk of uniform composition and of easy digestion.

The cattle have been selected from healthy herds in Vermont, and are considered wholly free from any trace of tuberculosis or other disease. To give them needed exercise, large areas of pasture have been added to the farm which now includes between five and six hundred acres.

The milk route was started on a very small scale, but is now a large industry. In the summer milk is supplied to the seaside resorts along the North Shore from Beverly to Magnolia. In the winter the trade is mostly in the Back Bay district of Boston and Brookline. Some of the main customers are supplied in both localities, their summer residences being along the North Shore and their winter homes in Boston.

One of the views shows the uniform adopted for the milkers and other employees of the dairy department. Steam is used freely about the dairy room. Just before it is time to handle the milk, a jet of steam is thrown into the apartment to expel all germs and odors. All dairy implements, cans, etc., are washed and steam-sterilized. The milkman does not enter the room, but the milk passes from the cow barn to the dairy room through a movable tube and is immediately cooled and aerated. The milk is provided with covers, and the milk enters through a pad of cotton and gauze, preventing any impurities from entering it. Few, if any, farmers in this part of the country exercise anything like the extreme care employed here to secure uniform quality and freedom from anything unclean or injurious. So much attention to detail would seem almost to the average farmer, but might not be profitable if milk were sold at ordinary prices; but milk from the Cherry Hill Farm brings enough more to pay well for all extra trouble.

The farm itself has been rapidly increasing in productiveness, but had not yet reached the stage where the land can produce enough fodder for the large herd. There are three silos inside the barn with a united capacity of seven hundred tons. These are filled from the produce of the corn fields, a ten horse-power gasoline

engine being used for cutting and filling as well as for other work of the farm.

Sowing crops are a feature of interest. The first is sown in fall and ready to cut in May. Then follow wheat and vetch also sown the preceding fall, two and a half bushels of wheat to one-half bushel of vetch. This crop is well liked. It will last until the middle of June, by which time the spring-sown oats and peas are ready. They last until the middle of July; then comes Japanese banyard millet, and then the fodder corn, also barley, which lasts until frost time. There are sixty acres of corn or forage, and they fill the silos. The varieties are Leaning and Sanford. The Leaning is the favorite. This year the corn fields will include one hundred acres. It is found necessary at present to buy some hay, but it is hoped the alfalfa crop will soon supply all the dry fodder needed. This crop has been a remarkable success and is planted on seventeen acres of the farm. All the fields are doing well and promise a big yield this year. One three-acre piece has been cropped three years. Last year this piece gave a yield of fourteen tons of alfalfa in two cuttings. The third cutting gave two tons cured, making a total of sixteen tons, or 84 tons per acre.

Superintendent Fielden is quite enthusiastic over the alfalfa crop, although he admits that a longer test will be necessary before it can be said that the plant will surely stand all kinds of winters in this section. A good seed bed is provided by thorough tillage and a dressing of lime is added, the soil being a heavy loam with a hard clay sub-soil. Chemical fertilizer is applied with the seed, which is sown in June, about thirty pounds to the acre. If the land is weedy a narrow crop is sown at the same time of oats or barley. The field is top dressed each year with horse manure. Colorado-grown seed is preferred because it is believed to be of harder stock. The alfalfa on this farm is probably the most successful large planting in eastern New England.

A fairly liberal ration of grain is given with the forage, for cows in full milk about eight pounds of gluten and bran with a little cottonseed meal.

## Agricultural.

## Many Potatoes Still Held Back.

Potato prices show no improvement in the producing sections. The starch factories in Maine are relieving the situation to some extent, but paying only about 40 cents a barrel. Maine farmers are said to have considerable stock yet unsold. In the potato regions of Michigan and the West prices are still lower and many are feeding potatoes to live stock. Prices in Michigan are quoted as low as 8 to 15 cents per bushel. In New York State the range is a little better, farmers holding for 20 cents, but sometimes accepting offers at slightly lower prices. There is not much in the situation to inspire hope on account of the large stocks still waiting to reach the market at any opportunity which suggests a profit. Potatoes will arrive from Florida soon, probably this week, but for a long time Southern arrivals will not be numerous enough to out of any special figure in the market. Some potato holders are hoping for the usual spring rise, and if such a rise occurs this year it cannot be very extensive, as any advance would quickly draw increased shipments.

## Vegetable Prices Holding Well.

It might be supposed that as the season advances the vegetable shipments coming from sections farther north and from larger areas, prices would decline, and such is the number of lines, especially hot-house products, seem to be in light supply and holding at higher prices. Demand is quite active and dealers report a fairly good business.

Southern asparagus is now plenty but prices hold well. Cabbages are arriving quite freely but demand is active and quotations about the same. Onions are quite plenty and all except choice grades are quoted a little lower. Choice ones sell readily, but there is an increasing competition from Havana and Bermuda. Large shipments of California shallots are here depressing the price of hot-house and collected native stock about one cent a pound, the price now being 6 cents. Hot-house leeks, lettuce, radishes, are a little higher, other hot-house vegetables about the same as last week. Fancy Southern tomatoes are in rather light supply. Spinach from the South and also kale are very plenty and lower. Squash is now mostly Western grown and held at high prices on account of the lateness of the season and demand is light. Southern string beans are plenty and cheaper.

Trade in potatoes is steady and quiet, with no change in prices this week. Quotations are in bulk of the crop. For small lots in barrels there is an upward trend for cartage, barrel, etc. Suburban sell barrel lots at about \$1.50 per bushel, at contract 60 cents per bushel in bulk at the war. Sweet potatoes are in light supply, with demand fairly good and prices a trifle higher.

Hot-house cucumbers have been arriving quite freely from Florida. They are good ones and sell readily at high prices, being fully as good as much of the hot-house stuff now on hand.

The truck season is rapidly moving North, and considerable stuff is arriving in New York and Boston markets from South Carolina. Lettuce has come forward in carlots. The first arrivals showed signs of immaturity, but the quality is now better. Strawberries are ready for market, and some have been shipped. Peas will be ready in about a week. Asparagus shipments have been large. Potatoes, beans, cucumbers and squashes are promising well.

Bermuda onions are estimated at four hundred thousand crates, the yield having been reduced somewhat on account of dry weather. The Cuban onions are about done, but the crop has proved very profitable to growers and will probably be increased next year. Egyptian onions are not likely to compete much this year, most of that crop having gone to Europe. The Texas Bermudas are expected to arrive in quantity about the middle of the month. The acreage is large.

Considerable celery is arriving from Florida, but the quality is poor and not equal to that from California. A little celery comes from Bermuda.

## Literature.

A volume that is fittingly named is "Iconoclasm: a Book of Dramatists," for it contains sketches of men who have overthrown long established theatrical idols, and introduced new standards for coming playwrights. The author of this unique book is James Huneker, whose critical acumen has been recognized by intelligent readers for no little time, and in the essays he has now given the public in collective form he has maintained his reputation for minute dissection of many of the works of his literary contemporaries. Probably no more complete analysis of Henrik Ibsen and his plays has been given than appears in this book. All of his productions are passed in review and their faults and their virtues fully set forth. If one wishes to obtain a clear idea of the labors of the great Norwegian dramatist, and of his aims and ideals, he need only read this paper to receive a complete education in Ibsenism. In elaboration of detail this review of Ibsen cannot be surpassed, and it is one to be carefully studied and to be returned to again and again. Mr. Huneker says that the Ibsen plays are character symphonies, and the truth of this assertion is abundantly proven from the author's viewpoint, which, of course, will not receive universal endorsement. The other dramatists treated in this book are Ibsen, Strindberg, Hauptmann, Sudermann, Harnisch, Gorky, D'Annunzio, Maeterlinck and Bernard Shaw.

The essay on the Italian playwright contains a felicitous tribute to the acting of Eleanor Duse, in which it is said: "The wisdom of her choice in selecting only D'Annunzio's dramas is not altogether apparent. She will listen to no advice; perhaps she is on a mission; perhaps she wishes to make known everywhere the genius of her young countryman and go back with the means to raise upon the borders of Lake Albano a great independent theatre, the poet's dream of a dramatic Raynham." But the book is full of significantly quotable passages, which we have not space to give. One of the most interesting papers is that entitled "The Quintessence of Shaw," in which the eccentric Irish writer is treated with both wit and humor, yet with a due appreciation of the serious side of his character, and compared to his great countryman, Dean Swift. Here, then, is a book that is original and stimulating, one that every one with the slightest pretension to literary culture should read. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, \$1.50.)

A most delightful volume in its kind cannot be found in recent literature than "Marian Letters of a Diplomat's Wife," by Mary King Waddington. This lady was the daughter of President Charles King of Columbia College, and the wife of M. William Henry Waddington, who resigned the Premiership of France in December, 1893, and accompanied by his wife went to Italy for a winter of rest, the greater part of which was spent in Rome. Letters pertaining to this visit occupy the first part of this book, and the second part is devoted to a correspondence connected with a later sojourn in the same capital in 1894.

after M. Waddington's death. The correspondence is pleasingly informal, written with the freedom of family intimacy, and contains observations by a cultivated woman of society who had seen much of public affairs under many varying conditions, and who was as amiable as she was observant. She had the entire into all the leading circles of Rome. She consequently met many notables and her impressions of them are recorded with a clearness that places them vividly before the mind of the reader. Other aspects of Roman life she also presents with equal naturalness, for her ideas concerning the Imperial City were not gained haphazard. She resided there before she was married, and she consequently was fully acquainted with its growth and changes. The information she conveys is, therefore, of far more value than that which could be gathered from the remarks of an ordinary tourist. The late Leo XIII. has never before appeared so life-like in a book as he does in these agreeable letters, which have no taint of bitterness of any description. They are impartial revelations in which no unjust feminine conclusions are drawn, and they please by their sprightly conversational spirit. The book is a worthy companion volume to the "Letters of a Diplomat's Wife," by the same accomplished author, portraying official and social existence in London and Moscow. The publication has several full page illustrations from drawings and photographs which add to the informative value of the text. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, \$2.50 net.)

That thoroughly entertaining book of travel, "Two Arguments in Spain," by Jerome Hart, originally published in San Francisco, from a series of letters sent to the Argonaut of that city, reappears in a new and welcome edition enriched by several fresh illustrations. Mr. Hart is a keen observer, and he has a happy knack of getting at facts that the ordinary statistical chronicler would miss. His volume is bright and cheery, without losing in dignity, as a picture of the Spanish people of today—their peculiarities, customs and manners, and it is the work of a cultivated man of the world, who records his impressions with thorough good nature without being blind to either national shortcomings or national virtues. He wisely omits religion, revolutions and politics from his pages, and thereby adds to their interest for the general reader who wants to get a bird's-eye view of Spain rather than an exhaustive history of the country past and present. Of the lack of progress the Spanish peninsula there are many illustrations in the volume, and perhaps the following is as significant as any that are presented: "In the Madrid bakershops I found a kind of bread which the bakers called 'English biscuits,' although I never saw anything like them in England. They were delicious. I took some of them to Seville. The Seville bakers examined them curiously. They had never seen them before. In Seville the bakers had a kind of rank which they called *longans*. I carried some of them to Granada. The Granada bakers had never heard of them and had never seen them before. Yet Granada is only a day's ride from Seville." But Spain is not wholly behind the age. Mr. Hart was amused at a bull fight in Madrid to find that the musical and poetical cry of which Washington Irving wrote: "Water! Water! here is water from the Sierra, clearer than crystal and cleaner than snow," was replaced by the more laconic and pithy "Beer!" What would temperance people say if beer were sold at a horse show in America, and yet the Spaniards are called a temperate people. The republication of this volume will secure for it the larger circulation which it so justly merits, for it is a pleasant publication containing a deal of pertinent information. (New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Price, \$1.50 net. By mail, \$1.85.)

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## MASSACHUSETTS FLOUGHMAN

TELEPHONE NO. 3777 MAIN.

A concrete conclusion.

Silence is golden, Mr. Rockefeller.

Harry Nawn will remain on the Common if it takes all summer.

It is difficult to find Paul Jones' body, but his soul is marooning on.

Men are going to look green the coming summer if fashion's dictates are followed.

As usual April is in tears, but they are not idle ones, and we know what they mean.

It is to be hoped that Boston Common will not eventually disappear in a hole in the ground.

President Roosevelt and Emperor William are both on the peace path on their travels.

The people who are benefited by a foreign mission don't care where its money comes from.

James J. Corbett, who was once a hard and heavy hitter, has made a hit in light comedy.

Mr. Carnegie will get through the eye of the needle if he helps all the small colleges in this country.

Nance O'Neil is a good Queen Bee, though she does not make the daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn a Saint Elizabeth.

It is said by a recent English writer that the Spaniards who have hell fights never beat their wives or kick their children. What other people is he knocking?

Minister Meyer has arrived in St. Petersburg. He is in a poor distracted company, but he will probably use his best efforts to promote the peace that Russia so badly needs.

Venezuela will not take Washington just yet. Meanwhile Castro is resting on his laurels, and his large standing army, having scared the United States of North America most to death.

The heathen Chinese and the jolly Jap will probably dig the canal across the Isthmus. The yellow men can stand the climate of Panama better than their white brothers, perhaps because they live more temperately.

Geromino, the Indian chief, wants to go back to his wigwam. He is not after the President's scalp, but after his pardon. The noble Red Man evidently believes that being a prisoner of war even on a reservation is not the simple life that he wants to follow. No doubt he would like to join Mr. Roosevelt in the pursuit of big game.

There is now talk of a tunnel railroad under Behring Strait. This scheme if accomplished would bring Russia and America closer together than they are now, but the islands of Japan need not be frightened on that account. Our planet is getting smaller every day, and this may lead to the federation of the world and universal peace.

The hard-worked old newspaper fake about the seedless watermelon appears once more in some of the Western papers. The enterprising reporter probably argues that if the seedless apple has made such a sensation, why not other products; never stopping to think how the watermelon without seeds could be propagated.

Young Mrs. Thaw says she was never a show girl on the London stage, and that Harry and she are as happy as two turtle doves. Now that they are married, why interfere with their cooling. This seems to be the age when poor girls get rich husbands and rich ones get titled lords and masters, who are without a superfluity of cash. The gods give them joy.

The Kaiser says: "We are the salt of the earth." Of course, he does not refer to his royal self, but to the German people who have done so much to preserve the fatherland. Like President Roosevelt, he believes in a strong navy, not for purposes of conquest, but to show the world that his country is on deck to defend itself from any saucy power that wants the whole earth.

Marylanders are imitating the Western campaign of education in corn growing. A train carrying experienced corn culturists will be sent throughout the corn-growing districts of the State, explaining to the growers through exhibitions and lectures the latest methods of selecting seeds and handling the crop. It is argued that these teachings that follow ought to result in an average increased yield of at least ten bushels per acre. If the corn special train could travel a little farther north it might find that the growers of the Middle States and New England were not beyond the need of instruction along this line.

The New Hampshire State Board of Health has sent out a circular to maple sugar producers, calling attention to the new law prohibiting the sale of adulterated maple sugar, syrup and candy under penalty of a fine from \$10 to \$50 for each offense. The mixtures can, of course, be sold if properly labeled as mixtures. If it is true, as claimed, that the output of pure maple cannot supply over five per cent. of the demand, then a mixture with other sugar products becomes almost a necessity for the bulk of the product sold to consumers. But fair play to the original producer and to the consumer alike, demands that the mixtures be labeled and sold for just what they are.

The dressed poultry bill has been downed in the Massachusetts Legislature, but the New York law makers are still fighting over the proposed measure. The dealers are a unit in opposing the bill. Its passage will, no doubt, interfere greatly with the supply of Western and Southern poultry. Those in favor of it seem to be members of the Boards of Health in various towns and cities, while the opponents of the bill present good authority to the effect that the undrawn poultry is more healthful and with better keeping qualities than when drawn. The dealers maintained that their business depends on storing fowls from the West in time of supply and keeping them for the slack season. They are very much in earnest on the subject and are fighting the bill with petitions and direct representation before the legislative committees. In New

York there seems to be some politics in the matter and the dealers fear that the measure may be rushed through in some way near the close of the session.

This is the season for the preliminary steps in land drainage. The soil is too wet for digging to advantage and there is too little spare time for such work, but the best outlet and main channels can be readily outlined by noting the course of the surface water. Few fields in this part of the country are so flat but that plenty of fall can be obtained upon a reasonably careful examination. The water will be found moving somewhere, perhaps in quite a different direction from the formerly supposed slope of the land. Drainage may involve co-operation with a neighbor, possibly an appeal to the general drainage law of the State, but this result will be worth much trouble and expense. Hardly any farm investment pays such solid income returns as does a well-managed plan of tile drainage.

The planter of farm crops, like the builder of a house, should consider well the plans and all items of design and expense before laying out the work. Nothing is easier than to plant twice as much land as can be properly manured, and three times as much as can be thoroughly tilled and cared for during the rush season of June and July. A besetting weakness of the all-around farmer is a yielding to the enthusiasm of the opening season; starting a plan of operations which experience should have taught him cannot be carried out. The result is worry, waste and overwork, with some crops a failure from enforced neglect, and all crops more or less second rate. The man who succeeds is he who considers well, and attempts only what he may reasonably expect to accomplish.

## Gilt Edge Milk Routes.

The production of extra choice milk has already become a business of importance near cities large enough to furnish a class that will appreciate and pay for the enhanced cost of production and the extreme care in handling required in all stages of the enterprise. Milk like that sold by Cherry Hill Farm, for instance, must cost in its production about twice as much as the ordinary contract milk. Under certain conditions it might well be worth a fancy price to the consumer, affording, perhaps, a food supply of vital importance to invalids or delicate children, or furnishing in some cases merely a table supply that is to be beyond question as to purity and quality.

There is a tendency among all classes to become more and more discriminating in the matter of dairy supplies, and no doubt the demand for fancy milk and cream will increase relatively faster than the general milk market. Opportunities remain for developing many profitable routes of this kind.

## An Unwise Instructor.

In spite of false lights on the shore there is no danger that society will be entirely wrecked by the misleading theories that are now promulgated by so-called teachers who are apparently talking for show. Here we have a college professor who says that gambling is not something to be avoided, but a means of healthful recreation that should be encouraged. That is, he would have us return to the days of the three-bottle men, when games of chance were sedulously followed by the statesman, Charles Fox and other notabilities, and when fashionable dames in England lost large sums at the card table nightly.

That there is a fascination about a game of chance nobody will deny, and, indeed, it seems to be made up in a great measure of taking chances, but to say that gambling is a form of mental refreshment is to be applauded, is going a step too far in the development of ideas for the guidance of the race. Young men especially need to be taught that the gambler leads a miserable, feverish existence, and that the profit he derives from the hazard of a die or from any other form of trying to get something for nothing, never results in permanent financial success, while, as a form of amusement, except in a mild, inoffensive sort of way, it leads almost directly to madness and suicide.

Perhaps the professor who endorsed gambling as a pleasure did not intend to recommend its inordinate pursuit, but he should have kept quiet regarding it, for the young are always too glad to seize upon some excuse for going to extremes in the indulgence of their pet follies.

It is the duty of a teacher to restrain the wild impulses of youth, and not to encourage them, and when he comes forward and says that there is no danger in standing on the brink of a precipice he is talking wildly and not in a reasonable manner. When a student under his instruction plunges into an abyss through his pernicious advocacy of a dangerous recreation he is morally accountable for the fall of his pupil. An instructor who cannot find anything better to recommend as a form of pleasure than gambling has plainly mistaken his vocation, and should retire from a profession which he does not adorn.

## The Point of View.

There has been much said about the acceptance of John D. Rockefeller's donation of \$100,000 for foreign missions in spite of the vigorous protests from several New England ministers against such a proceeding.

And yet it is difficult to say that the taking of this large sum was entirely wrong. Mr. Rockefeller's business methods have been widely condemned, but he has never been convicted of dishonesty before the courts. It is hard to determine where unfairness begins in business methods, and we know that one visionary writer has asserted that all property is theft. We nearly all of us acknowledge that shrewdness enters into many trade transactions, which are thought to be legitimate. There is an encounter of the wits in which the sharper man gets the advantage, while the slower takes his defeat philosophically, knowing full well that he himself was trying to gain the advantage obtained by his opponent. We do not go so far as Shylock did in his defense of usury when he quoted the example of Jacob and his Uncle Laban's sheep, but we make the most personally favorable dicker we can when we are dealing with our neighbors, who will know that there will be a contest of wits in the effort to get the better end of the bargain. This, too, without any downright cheating, any more than there is in a friendly game of cards.

But let us for a moment suppose that a man's wealth was obtained in entirely disreputable ways, and that he determined to make amends for his falling away from absolute virtue, and wished, in obeying the law of the church, to restore ill-gotten goods. Of course this means that he shall give them back to those from whom they

were taken. But he may not be able to find these people; they may be dead or may be so scattered that they cannot be reached, and then the church steps in again and says that if the rightful owners can not be found the wicked and illegal profits should go to charities.

So the sinner devotes a portion of his accumulations to the making of gifts to various philanthropies, and the question naturally arises should these be received for purposes that will benefit mankind in various directions? Should those who have charges of these good works refuse to take these donations, should they probe into the bestower's past life and say that even for charity they shall not be accepted?

They did not encourage him in his doubtful business methods. They were not parties to his queer transactions in the piling up of his millions, and if he chooses to distribute them in the way of restitution should these officials say, "We will have none of them." These questions are nice ones to settle, and there will be many divergent views upon them. And yet through all the difference of opinions there may be perfect honesty of intention on every side, without any actual hypocrisy. The point of view must always be tolerantly considered, and a little charity all around is desirable.

## Farmers Ask Questions.

The combined Farmers' Institute at Amherst, March 16, was remarkably well attended, so much so that the accommodations were taxed to their utmost. The early guests spent an hour or so inspecting the stock barn, greenhouse, creamery department, etc. The dairy school was in full swing, with its class of thirty-nine pupils mastering the details of pasteurizing, cream separators, butter workers and the like, greatly to the interest of the visitors. Professor Brooks and Professor Cooley and others explained various details.

## DAIRY INSURANCE.

The addresses were given in the chapel, with Prof. J. L. Hills as the opening speaker on the subject of "Insurance as Applied to Dairying." Professor Hill recommended the use of separators as an insurance against loss of butter fat. Shallow pans, he said, lose one-fourth of the fat. The Cooley creamers have their merits, but as commonly run, there is considerable loss. The dilution system was a delusion. In buying a separator, dairymen were advised to take one of thirty days trial and buy or return it as the result of that experience. In the line of health insurance for herds, he recommended dosing cows with salt ten days before calving to guard against milk fever. Speaking of creamery management, he said: "Keep tabs on the creamery men to guard against any mistakes or intentional falsifying." While most of the suspicion against creamery men, he believed groundless, yet it was better to know just what was being done. In case of doubt, send specimens to the experiment stations for analysis. Finally, life insurance was recommended on the ground that the first duty of the dairymen was protection of the family.

## CURING MILK FEVER.

During the lively discussion which followed, G. H. Ellis of West Newton recommended the bicycle pump as better insurance than salts in case of milk fever. He referred to the new system of treating this disease by pumping air into the udder and claimed that success was almost certain. Professor Hill rejoined that the pump was desirable for use after, while the dose of salts was insurance before. But Mr. Ellis maintained humorously that the pump, like the salts, was to use before the cow died, and was therefore insurance.

To a question about the merits of grades of creamers, Professor Hill explained that he did not consider crossbreeds desirable because the mingling of distinct breeds was too violent and it was better to breed together the same tendencies.

## SEASON PROLONGED BY IRRIGATION.

Professor Brooks incidentally mentioned a little irrigation plant which he had found on a farm in Pelham. A strawberry bed near a brook was irrigated from barrels, which in turn were filled from the brook by the aid of a hydraulic ram. The berries from this field were on the market several weeks after other strawberries had ceased to bear. One of the audience mentioned a plot of raspberries which were watered by a natural run of water and which kept blooming and bearing for nearly six weeks.

## REFERENCE WITH BACTERIA.

The subject of rootrot was discussed, and Professor Brooks seemed inclined to consider the prevailing enthusiasm in that line as something in the nature of a fad. The bacteria, he thought, were present in nearly all soils. The germs were always on hand, just as weed seeds, like purplain, were always found even in new gardens. He had tried growing clover and other crops in soil which had been sterilized to kill germs, but the clover grown this way had root nodules showing the presence of bacteria. Bacteria were as fine as dust, and if present in the soil, would be present in the air; it was as impossible to keep them out as to keep out dust. It had been claimed that the thoroughbred bacteria sent out by the Government were better, but Professor Brooks' experiments had not proved them in any way superior. In reference to a question, Professor Hill said that the bacteria were destroyed by dissolving them in water and soaking the seed, then drying the seed and sowing in the ordinary manner. Each seed would have from one to fifty germs clinging to it and ready for business. Like Professor Brooks, he thought the idea was only in the experiment stage but worth trying on a small scale.

## FORAGE CROPS AND LIMES.

Japanese millet was recommended as a good forage crop, if cut at the right time. One of the audience objected to barley as a forage crop because so liable to rust. Mr. Hamilton had sown oats and barley for a late forage crop with good success. Mr. A. M. Lyman sowed barley after potatoes, and liked it as a late forage crop, as it cut well.

To a question about the use of lime, Professor Brooks recommended applying a piece of blue litmus paper to the furrow and if it turned red quickly, the soil was probably sour. He had been using a dark lime not suitable for whitewash at a cost of \$6.50 per ton, delivered in Amherst.

Detailing his experience for the benefit of inquirers, Mr. Hill said that his first experience had been undertaken with very little faith in the process, trying it on a cow which had been given up to die, being in the last stages of milk fever. The bicycle pump was used to infuse the water with the aid of the milking machine connection. The cow began to improve within an hour and was up and eating in five or six hours. By the old treatment so many of the cows died and so many were useless for practical purposes, even if cured, that it did not pay to

employ the services of a veterinarian, but with this new and simple method, which could be applied by any one, all cases had recovered except one, and that one was owing to other complications. To some who asked for a cheap test for milk solids, Professor Hill recommended the lactometer test, which was done enough for practical purposes and the apparatus not costing much.

## TUBERCULIN CATTLE.

To a question about tests on Vermont cattle sold in Massachusetts, Professor Brooks replied that the Massachusetts law required cows from any State to be tested when sold in Massachusetts. Tests made outside the State by competent veterinarians might be accepted by the Massachusetts Cattle Commission.

To inquiries about tuberculosis, Professor Brooks replied that the method was reliable, but thought much depended on the operators, some not being competent. Possibly, also, all the tuberculi may not be properly made, and so sometimes not reliable. Professor Hill said that the fact that tuberculosis does not indicate the degree of the disease but only its existence, was one of its best points, because it led to a thorough weeding out of the herd. Dairymen who had tried keeping and treating for recovery cattle only mildly diseased with tuberculosis had succeeded in nothing but starting bovine graveyards. It was best to make a clean sweep in a State like Vermont, where the owners got eighty per cent. of the valuation.

## IMPROVING A ROUGH FARM.

The concluding address was by J. H. Sanborn of New Hampshire, who told of his experience in reclaiming rough land and bringing it to a high state of productivity. Mr. Sanborn's methods have previously been fully described in these columns. The leading items are clearing off bushes and rocks, liberal use of chemical fertilizers, rotation of crops, including clover, and irrigation where possible.

"My farm is now producing six-fold what it produced eight years ago," declares Mr. Sanborn, "and I propose to increase that same in another eight years. We now get the equivalent of five tons to the acre in corn, and the other crops are pressing along. In regard to potatoes; we use chemicals as a substitute for yard manure. The proportion is as follows: Eighteen pounds nitrate of soda, eighteen pounds of blood, twelve pounds of sulphate of potash to the balance in phosphoric soda, fifty-two pounds of soda phosphate. We use about 1200 pounds to the acre, with manure."

"A good feeder and breeder will make his manure cheaper by buying protein feeds than by buying chemicals, and I buy them heavily. But life is brief and I have increased my crops in eight years an amount that would have taken more than my life time to accomplish without chemicals. A farmer near me had a farm that he could not keep twelve cows on; today he keeps sixty; he has increased his herd and improved his farm by buying grain to feed his stock, and using the manure as fertilizer."

## Produce Notes.

The first shipment of California asparagus was sold for \$18 per dozen bunches. California rhubarb is also on the market.

It is thought this year the North Carolina produce and fruit will reach the market about the same time as the Florida, owing to the lateness of the Florida crop caused by the cold weather. North Carolina crops being more backward, were not injured.

A Faneuil Hall dealer who had been losing butter by the tub tried an original method of thief detection. To a small tub of butter in a convenient position he fastened one end of a ball of twine connecting with the office. Late Saturday evening the twine began to move out of the office, and the proprietor seized it and began hauling in. The other end and the tub of butter was found under an old woman's cape, and likewise a fowl and a lobster, evidently taken from some nearby stand. The woman was convicted and given two months in Sherborn Reformatory.

The celery crop in central Florida, seems to have been set back greatly by the recent cold weather, and it is thought the new growth will not be ready before from the first to the middle of April. After the middle of April the movement North should be heavy. It is thought that as a result of the setback not more than a two-thirds crop will be averaged. Considerable head lettuce is coming North, but a large portion of the heads are soft. Part of the damage seems to be owing to the cold weather and part to the diseases which attack lettuce after having grown for a few years on the same soil.

Truck growers in Dale County, Cal., are forming a \$50,000 company to handle and market their fruit. They agree that if they could save or make for one extra cent on all shipments during the season, the entire \$50,000 would be regained. They claim that the average truck grower has not time to see after the selling of what he has grown. He is too busy growing and picking the crop. So the society will engage an agent to look after the shipments. The charges per crate by express are \$1.60 to New York city, while the combination will ship by the railroad at the rate of 70 cents a crate, thus cutting the freight charges in two at a stroke.

Vermont sugar experts predict a good season, arguing that the ground is frozen very deep while the snowfall is not remarkably heavy. With the right excesses of frosts and thaws, they expect the flow will be as good as last year. Last season the make was large but the quality not up to the best.

Reports from the maple sugar district of western New York complain of a late season and a poor run of sap. Sugar is quoted at 10 cents a pound and sap at 80 cents a gallon.

Several Boston dealers have expressed the opinion that Western eggs packed for storage may go below 15 cents. Others think that eggs will be the limit on the down side and that most eggs will sell higher.

Good-sized shipments of parsnips have arrived from New York the past fortnight. These are fresh dug, coming from a little farther south than this section. The Canadian tomato growers have won their fight with the canneries and will receive 20 cents a bushel instead of 25 cents as before. The concession has been made chiefly by the independent factories, the canning houses refusing to pay more than the old price of 25 cents. It is thought the coming season independent factories will get most of the tomatoes and the combine forced to give in.

Lime found by the use of bone, potash and nitrate of soda, or their equivalent, with the new method or by the aid of intense cultivation I could maintain a continuous high crop grade standard.—G. M. Chaff, Hingham, Ct.

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grow HARDY ORNAMENTALS of every description. SHADE and EVER-GREEN TREES, in great variety. HARDY RHODODENDRONS and other broad-leaved evergreens by the car-load or in less quantity. ROSES of all classes and in many sorts. SHRUBS and CLIMBING VINES for all purposes. OUR HERBACEOUS DEPARTMENT contains nearly one thousand varieties of hardy perennial plants new and old. PÆONIES, PHLOX, IRIS, HARDY ASTERS, etc.

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ARE YOU GOING TO PLANT? Send for Our Hand-book of the

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that we offer. It tells their habits; gives vivid descriptions and is replete with just the information that the planter needs. We have over 1200 different kinds of plants, including varieties adapted to all the different soils and to various climates. Something in our stock for every purpose. Strong, hardy plants, too, that are prepared for moving and will grow quickly, and give pleasing effects immediately. Write to

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Most the best Flowers and Vegetables, and the wonderful improvement in the varieties during the past few years have made it possible for everybody to grow the best at very moderate prices. In the following

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Sweet Peas. A packet containing 100 choice varieties mixed, 10 cts.  
International Pinks. 30 choice varieties mixed, 10 cts.  
Newspaper Tulips. 20 choice climbing varieties mixed, 10 cts.  
Ant. One of the above for 10 cts. The three for 25 cents, amount.

Silver Ball Lettuce, 5 cts. Stone Tomato, 5 cts.  
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Ohio Globe Cucumber, 5 cts. Pitted Radishes, 5 cts.  
New "Sweet Heart" Water Melons, 5 cts. per packet.  
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M. H. Walsh, Rose Specialist, Woods Hole, Mass.

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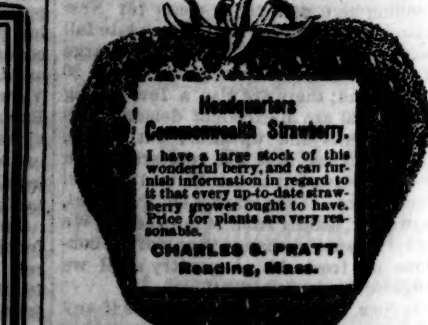
Standard plants of Peach and other Fruit trees. Thirty varieties of Strawberries. The Ward Blackberry new and reliable (send for Illustrated Circular), and other small Fruit plants. 100,000 fine plants of Cutbert Raspberry; 100,000 Asparagus, one and two year; 500,000 Cut Privet, from 18 inches to 4 feet, being cheap. Get my price list before placing orders by addressing

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Horticulturists.  
MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,  
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Established 1848. Send for this publication.



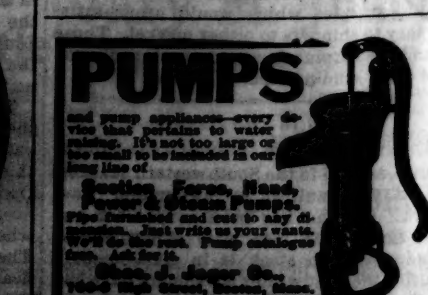
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The Best in the World

Greff's Hybrids, (Genuine) and other high grade Strains, Winners of the GRAND PRIZE, World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

Write for illustrated catalogue.

ARTHUR COWEE,  
Meadowdale Farm, Berlin, N. Y.









### Packing Away.

### The East Indian Wife.

**Grandfather's Barometer.**

Bright "northern lights" bring cold. If the sun shines on the sea at February so as to permit the wool to see its shadow it will go back to hole and remain six weeks. If March in like a lamb it will go out like a lion. If it comes in like a lion it will go out like a lamb. In other words, one extreme is the reverse of the other.

on  
in

cate as were his forefathers.—N. Y. Sun.

---

The vines she fastened over the top of "hood" thus making a perfect bow

effects of the various drugs wear that he almost gives up in despair. His exercise in the open air will do what the drugs will do in exciting the greater action, and much more leaving none of the bad results.

In order to get the best results, in these cases must be vigorous exercise, because free perspiration; for in the

unfortunately, many wives acutely and silently resent the blundering attitude

the salad bowl and pour the dressing over  
PRINCESS SCALLOP.

—Exports of iron and steel made from the United States in the first eight of the present fiscal year exceed the corresponding months of any earlier year an million dollars in value, as compared with the high record made in eight months of the fiscal year 1914.

children's gowns. Little girls' gowns are trimmed and embroidered nearly as elaborately as the

is variously styled the Christy, the Falmouth and the Pompall tie. Black, brown and tan

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**H. & TAYLOR & CO., NURSERY**  
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**FAMILY HENEFORDS.**

Now headed by General Grove HENEF, by Order  
 given by Christopher, Esq., Imp. Marston as  
 stated above. Young stock for sale. J. J. L.  
 Marston, Kent, Ormsby, Mo.

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(Opposite Grace Church.)

# THE KING EDWARD

**ROSEMONT HERE!**  
Asking no HARBOR BY RAIL  
Challenges on application.  
**CHARLES E. CLAPP,**

**In all Colors**  
**Lined Snake Seal and Fancy**

A Talk on...

**ONDS** **TRADED BY** **ACROBAT**  
**THE FAMOUS**

**HERBERT** 18th 1884, the best son of Imp. Saltsturr  
Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

**BERRYVILLE, Clark**



## Poetry.

## APRIL.

Hail! 'Tis the cheery chirp of long imprisoned  
birds;  
The distant toot of the hunter's horn, the baying  
of the dogs;  
The gladness of the shepherd's shout, the  
bush and tree;  
The welcoming sound of the shepherd's shout,  
calling of the flocks.

See! 'Tis a meadow clad in green, but late all  
white with snow;  
A babbling brook, a frolicking fish now swashing  
and fro;  
A laughing willow of pussy buds and fields just  
freshly sown;  
The singing of the Maple sap by bees with  
their drone.

Smell! 'Tis the fresh and fragrant scent of  
flowers and earth;  
The balmy birch and perfumed pine imbued  
with resin;  
The delicate buds of the pink lilac, the honey-  
suckle's flower;  
The aroma of arbutus trailing sweet o'er ground  
and rock and bower.

Feel! 'Tis a tranquil, lulling zephyr, breathing  
softly cheek;  
In musical strains, it sighs and sings, but only to  
the flowers of the field, the velvet leaf, glistening  
with pearls of dew;  
A song to the spreading boughs and twigs of the  
favored emerald yew.

Taste! 'Tis the product of fertile soil, berries  
of wintergreen vine,  
Tendrils of birch, gum from the spruce and  
brooklets more sparkling than wine;  
Food for the gods in the pure country air; ozone,  
fragrant with delight;  
And a promise of sunshine and breezes inhaled,  
makes me sleep like an infant at night.

J. S. ENGLISH.

## YESTERDAY.

Ship of Today! I watch you sail  
Across the lessening waters to me.  
What storm can those brave wings assail,  
What tempest toss that peaceful sea?

All happy long you seem to bring,  
A cargo of long-sought desires,  
Rebirth of joy, glad songs of spring,  
And subtle hints of hidden fires.

Yet stand I silent and apart,  
Unwelcoming your fair array,  
With eyes turned toward you, but with heart  
Still with the blitheness of yesterday.

—Margaret Ridgely Schott, in the Century.

## A CONVERT.

I'm ready for the simple life, I'm waitin' for the day,  
When everything is peaceable, without a sign of fray.

I'm tired o' a' a' a' snowstorms, I'm tired o' a' a' a' choppy wood—  
A simple life is somethin' that I feel would do me good.

I've shivered in the mornin' when the dawn was gray and bleak,  
I've lookt quinn and bitters till my stomach's feelin' weak.

Am I waitin' most impatient for the time to come along,  
When the sun is shinin' lazy and the world is all a song.

Springin' in the hammock underneath the spread-  
in tree,  
Listenin' to the robin an' the murmur of the bee;  
Keppin' just a little bit awake, so's not to miss  
The perfume of the clover mingled with the zephyr's kiss.

I've had enough of battle with the winter's ruth-  
less power;  
I yearn for peace and quiet. I can stand it by the hour.

It's fine to be a hero an' to conquer in the strife,  
But I'm gettin' good an' ready to adopt a simple life.

—Washington Star.

## WHAT I CAN DO WITHOUT.

'Twas a lonely little homestead, the home of  
pioneers,  
On the wide and open prairie, where passed my  
early years;

Sometimes abundant harvests with plenty filled  
the bin,  
And sometimes on the threshold Hard Times  
stood peerin' in;

Then serious discussions of ways and means  
occurred,  
To be finally concluded by my father's cheery  
word;

"Whatever we may do without, whatever we  
may get,  
There's one thing that is certain, we can do  
without a debt."

'Twas a bit of homely wisdom, with a touch of  
honest pride,  
Through good or evil fortune it was never set  
aside;

Many summers, many winters, with their shad-  
ows and their sun,  
With their happy days and sad days, have van-  
ished one by one;

Time and Change, the unrelenting, swept the  
little home away,  
The open, lone prairie is a fruitful field  
today,

But the voices of the homestead, I can hear their  
echoes yet,  
And what may come or not come, I can do with-  
out a debt.

—Woman's Home Companion.

## GRATITUDE.

We thank Thee, O Father, for all that is bright,  
The gleam of the days and the stars of the night,  
The flowers of youth and the fruits of our prime,  
And blessings that march down the pathway of time.

We thank Thee, O Father, for all that is dear,  
The sob of the tempest, the flow of the tear;  
For never in blindness and never in pain  
Thy mercy permiteth a sorrow or pain.

We thank Thee, O Father, for all, for the power  
Of aiding each other in life's darkest hour,  
The generous heart and the bountiful hand,  
And all the soul-help that sad souls understand.

—Will Carleton

## THE CASES.

A year ago I asked you for your soul,  
I took it in my hands, it weighed as light  
As a bird's wing, it was pined for flight,  
It was a wandering thing without a goal.

I found it, and I taught it; it thrived;  
I taught it to know its cage, its keeper; I,  
I, its keeper, taught it that the cage was love.  
And now I take my bird out of the cage.

It flutters not a feather, looks at me  
Sadly, without desire, without surprise;  
I have tamed it, it is still and sage,  
It does not need to be inspired or teased.

—Charles Gordon Ames.

## Miscellaneous.

## A Poor Memory.

When Calpaly came down to breakfast the  
other morning he found Mrs. Calpaly awaiting  
him with a certain air of expectancy. At least  
that was the way it appeared to him. He was  
not an observing man in some matters, but he  
observed that. He also observed that Mrs. Cal-  
paly was wearing a very pretty kimono and that  
her morning kiss was well, perhaps a little  
more fervid than usual. There was nothing in  
all this, however, to excite his curiosity.

Calpaly took his accustomed place at the table  
and unfolded his napkin. His wife smiled at him  
from behind the cups. He smiled back placidly  
enough.

"Well, what's the lady, inquiringly."  
"Oh, nothing. There I forgot whether I put  
sugar in your coffee or not."

"Scoop into it with a spoon," suggested Cal-  
paly. "You can easily tell."

"Henry," said Mrs. Calpaly, after satisfying  
herself that the coffee was properly qualified,  
"do you remember how long it took me to keep  
in mind whether you took one or two lumps in  
your coffee?"

"Up-huh," replied Calpaly. "Push the but-  
tered toast over this way a little, please."

"My brothers, both of them, drank their  
without sugar," pursued Mrs. Calpaly. "so I  
was always giving you yours unsweetened. But  
you were awfully patient and nice about it."

"I am still," said Calpaly, taking a large som-  
e of a slice of toast and opening his paper.

"I know you are—at times. But you didn't  
read the newspaper at breakfast then, did you?"

"No, I—I beg your pardon, my dear, but I  
didn't catch that last observation."

"No, I suppose not. I say you didn't read  
newspapers at breakfast table when we were  
first married."

"Why, you aren't listening to what I say a  
bit."

"Yes, I am. You said that—that—"  
Mrs. Calpaly sighed. "Henry," she said,  
"I don't know whether the first breakfast we  
ever ate together."

"Yes," replied her husband. "Perfectly. We  
had ham and eggs and waffles. I wish we could  
have waffles some morning; it seems to me we  
haven't had them for an age."

Mrs. Calpaly sighed again. "It was just such  
a cold, snowy morning as this, wasn't it?" she  
said in the same reminiscent tone.

"That reminds me that I've got to get a new  
pair of rubbers," said Calpaly.

"Do put down that paper a moment."

"Well, what is it?"

"I said a little while ago that you didn't read  
the paper at the breakfast table when we were  
first married."

Calpaly looked at her in surprise. "I didn't  
know you objected to it, my dear," he said.

"Well, I don't—some days."

"Give me another cup of coffee, please."

"I know how much sugar to put in now,  
don't I?"

"You do, but you don't always do it. That  
last wasn't quite sweet enough."

"I have always been glad that I was married  
in winter."

"Why?"

"That's a good reason."

"And I never look out on a snowy morning  
like this that I don't think of our first morning  
together. Everything was so pretty in that  
hotel. And I remember how the rice dropped  
out of my pocket and I was afraid the waiter would  
see it."

"I thought it was awfully mean of her."

"Speaking of Emily, I saw that brother of  
hers downtown the other day," said Calpaly.

"He looked sadder than a slice of dry bread in  
a Dutch luncheon. Did the plumber come around  
yesterday?"

"Yes," answered Mrs. Calpaly.

"It was about time he did. Well, I must be  
getting off."

The boy afterward learned that the usual num-  
ber of eggs deposited by the Great Horned Owl  
in one nest was four or five. The bird constructs  
a nest for itself in a hollow tree or an overhang  
of rock.

On the first day of April there were two little  
owls in the nest, and a day later a third ap-  
peared. They were queer looking little birds,  
seemingly to be nearly all head and eyes, and their  
beaks were covered with the softest of down.

The young owls grew very slowly, although  
the parents of the nest were very active. The  
birds of various kinds furnished abundant evi-  
dence that the old birds were lavish in supplying  
food. They remained in the nest for about eleven  
weeks, which is long compared with most of our  
birds. Many young birds leaving the nest in  
twelve to fifteen days, and the woodcock, hen-  
wren and ruffed grouse in about as many hours.

—St. Nicholas.

## A Confirmed Pomper.

Senator Newlands of Nevada is one of the few  
American statesmen who love pomps. The Sen-  
ator is a native of Nevada, and he is a native  
of the pomps. He is a native of the pomps, and  
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In Greece in the fourth century B. C. The ear-  
liest evidence we have of the use of the ancient  
Bassae temple of Athena was in the fourth cen-  
tury B. C. The temple was built by the architect  
Iktinos and Kallikrates.

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Geodesic Survey, being now in Ottawa for the  
purpose of arranging the work. This work of  
revising boundary lines between the United  
States and Canada is a task of great importance,  
and one of which the United States and Canada  
are both deeply interested.

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## AGENTS WANTED

To Contest for the



### A Japanese Horseman.

### The Bron Mesh.

### Rest Cure for Lamebacks.

### News and Notes.

Cattle should be allowed plenty of good, clean hay, but they should never be stabled, as much should be given them as they will eat up clean, and the rest of the hay should be put in a manger long enough to develop an appetite for the next feed. If hay is within reach at all times, the digestive apparatus is most likely to be overtaxed, and the seeds for indigestion will be sown, growing and seriously deteriorating the nature value of the horse. Many advocate that the hay be fed from the floor, as this is the natural position for the oolt to feed from, but there are many inconveniences connected with this method, and for the average farmer the manger is to be preferred, except the farmer wishes to own blind horses, which few men do, he should never feed his oolt mangers so that the hay must be fed from above.—Horse Breeder.

### Notes from Washington, D. C.

"There are the four races of cattle upon which mainly rest the present and future prosperity and progress of dairying in America." Major Alvord, however, did not overlook the good old milking strains of Shorthorns as an excellent foundation upon which to build up profitable dairy herds. "While it is needless," he said, "to enlarge upon the good qualities and characteristics of the above distinctive dairy breeds, it is worth noting that all of them have improved in our hands. In all of them there are now on this continent animals superior to the best on the other side of the Atlantic, and the excellence is not only being maintained, but progressing. Personal observation has convinced us that we now have dairy cattle in the United States so good that nothing can be gained, practically, by further importations from Ayrshire or any

## GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

**A safe, speedy and  
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Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Neck, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lamenesses from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses.

As a **HUMAN REMEDY** for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc. it is invaluable.

Every bottle of **Cassette's Malanga** is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circular, testimonials, etc. Address


**THE VANDERBILT-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.**

GUY E. MITCHELL.

In hiring help it is often that the man who is worth high wages is the most economical man to hire and business principles would apply here. The same business principles should apply to securing the ups; the market as well as the man should be considered.—A. Agre, *Worcester*.

### An Anticipated Pleasure.

It is surprising to find so great an influx to the hotel at Atlantic City during the Spring months, and this Spring the famed resort had been more popular than ever. The great reason for this is the fact that the surrounding conditions no doubt cause the increased favor with the Spring vacationist and offer the most desirable place for a vacation. There is a growing desire to prolong one's stay. The great hotels are marvels in their completeness of equipment and in the variety of pleasures they offer. The great board walk is overhauled as the strand of a metropolis and the city is made more attractive. The season of the year of Easter time is Atlantic City a favorite place and the elite of the nation are patrician and the city is a place of great interest and society prevail, and one interested in the sights of the great resort find unalloyed pleasure in the city. The city is a place of great interest to Atlantic City, the time occupied in the journey being three hours. Trains leaving New York for Atlantic City are at 10:30 a. m. and Atlantic City at reasonable hours and the Baltimore. Earlier car service operated by this line in the past. The city is a place of great interest to Atlantic City.



# POWER

The diesel that's capable for farm, forest, and all the other things it's called on to run. It's the kind of engine that's built to last. It's the kind of engine that's built to run. It's the kind of engine that's built to be a part of your business.

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For medicinal uses,  
**TASTES BEST AND**  
**COSTS LESS** than  
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 not so good.  
**EIGHT YEARS** RIFE  
**OLD, PURE, RIFE**  
**MELLOW.**

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\$2,600,000, RESPECTFULLY SO-  
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**JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT**

is in almost every family medicine chest in the country. Each year has crowned it afresh with the laurels of victory. It is for use inside and out, and cures any form of inflammation. Every mother needs it in the house. It's the best thing for colds, croup, coughs, colic, bruises, burns, lameness or soreness in any part of the body. At any drugstore 25c., or three times as much for soc. Mothers should send for our free book.

**J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.**

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